Museum of Zoology has a skeletal preparation, UMMZ 127632, from Kharagpur, West Bengal (Gregory Schneider pers. comm.).

The report of this gecko from the Seoni district of southern Madhya Pradesh is the second report of this species from the state, and the first from Seoni district. The known distribution of this poorly studied gecko is interesting – being found in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu; up to West Bengal; as well as in the foothills of the Satpuras in Madhya Pradesh. The distribution of *Geckoella nebulosa* appears to be in the central and eastern parts of India, thus the report from Kerala (Tikader and Sharma 1992) needs confirmation.

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18. REDISCOVERY OF THE MISSING SYNTYPES OF *MABUYA NAGARJUNI* SHARMA 1969 (REPTILIA: SCINCIDAE) IN THE COLLECTION OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA[1]

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Sharma (1969) described *Mabuya nagarjuni* based on specimens collected from Vijaypuri South, Andhra Pradesh, near the right-bank of the River Krishna, 16°35' N, 79°28' E, *ca.* 152 m above msl. The original description did not formally designate a holotype, for which reason, all four specimens from the original type series need to be considered syntypes. The type series, which was collected on August 23, 1962 by B. Nath and I.N. Maligi, was deposited in the collection of the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), Kolkata. This nominal species, along with other Asian members of the Scincidae once assigned to the genus *Mabuya*, was transferred to the genus *Eutropis*, in support of long-separated evolutionary lineages, representing distinct monophyletic radiations of the South American, Asian, Afro-Madagasy and Cape Verdian groups (Mausfeld *et al.* 2002), and the new name combination should be *Eutropis nagarjuni* (Sharma 1969).

Das *et al.* (1998) and Das and Gayen (2004) listed the reptile types in the ZSI. In the former publication, two syntypes (ZSI 21170 and ZSI 21171) were mentioned as being extant, the remaining two syntypes reported as 'untraceable' in the collection. The type register also acknowledges the loss. The purpose of this communication is to announce the rediscovery of the two lost syntypes of *Mabuya nagarjuni* Sharma 1969, in the collection of the ZSI.

On July 29, 2003, while examining the types and additional material of *Mabuya nagarjuni* in the ZSI, in order to compare with new collection made in the vicinity of the type locality (Srinivasulu *et al.* 2005), the first author found two juveniles of the species stored along with other species of *Eutropis*. General coloration and pholidosis matched the pattern reported for this species, and that described by Sharma (1969, 1971). The accompanying label, bearing the number ZSI 21172, carries the same information as that on the labels of the known syntypes (ZSI 21170 and ZSI 21171), except, unlike the two adult female specimens, both the rediscovered specimens were marked 'unsexed'.

Both syntypes being reported here had damaged tails — the smaller individual lack a tail (detached tail not traced), while the larger one had a broken tail (tail incompletely detached from body and broken medially). The recovered syntypes were stored

in a new bottle and shifted to the type collection.

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19. RANGE EXTENSION OF *CHIRIXALUS SIMUS* ANNANDALE 1915 (ANURA: RHACOPHORIDAE)[1]

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Chirixalus simus was described by Nelson Annandale (1915) from a single specimen collected by S.W. Kemp in 1911 from Mangaldai in the Darrang district of Assam. The species remained elusive for the next 85 years till it was rediscovered simultaneously from the Orang National Park in the Darrang district of Assam, and from Rajpur (6 km south of Kolkata) in the South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal (Deuti *et al.* 2000).

During a field study organized by Nature's Foster, a Wildlife NGO, on August 3, 2003, the first author collected a male specimen of the species at 1030 hrs, from a small waterhole adjacent to an agricultural field at Kakoijana Reserve Forest, 15 km east of Bongaigaon town in the Bongaigaon district of western Assam. It was sitting on the stalk of an aroid *Colocasia esculenta* (L). Schott *c.* 22 cm above the ground. No other species were found at the site. During this comprehensive herpetological survey, a degraded foam-nest of the species was observed at the same site, on a grass stalk (*Cyperus* spp.) 8 cm above the stagnant water in the crop field. Some other amphibians found at the Kakoijana Reserve Forest were *Bufo melanostictus* (Bufonidae), *Fejervarya limnocharis* (Ranidae), *Microhyla ornata, Kaloula taprobanica* (Microhylidae) and *Polypedates maculates* (Rhacophoridae).

The morphometric measurements of the collected specimen are: snout-vent length: 21.65 mm, head length: 6.85 mm, head width: 6.90 mm, snout length: 3.85 mm, eye diameter: 3.65 mm, inter-orbital length: 3.25 mm, tympanum diameter: 1.60 mm, humerus length: 3.60 mm, total fore limb length: 13.35 mm, femur length: 11.15 mm, tibia length: 11.80 mm, total hind limb length: 36.75 mm.

The specimen was deposited at the National Zoological Collections of the Amphibia section of the Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata (Regn. No. ZSI A9852). This collection extends the known distribution of the species by 140 km to the west in Assam. Kakoijana Reserve Forest is already known to harbour a small population of about 100 Golden Langurs (*Trachypithecus geei*), besides a wide range of birds, reptiles, fishes and invertebrates. The discovery of this little-known tree frog from this RF strengthens the need for its protection.

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